NAW YORK HERALD, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1863.

WASHINGTON.

The Body of Wirz Buried Beside the Graves of the Assassination Conspirators.

General Kilpatrick Appointed Minister to Chile.

The Trial of Commodere Craven by the Naval Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1865. BURIAL OF WIRZ.

An erropeous statement to the effect that the body of Wirz was handed over immediately after the execution to moments, occurs in several of the dramatic and unrelia-ble accounts of the hanging in one or two New York papers of to-day. As stated in your last night's correondence, the remains of Wirz were ordered to be in erred in the grounds of the United States Arsenal, and on officer specially detailed for the purpose saw the order executed before the rising of the sun this morning. All that is mortal of the Andersonville jailer now rests be neath the shadow of the western wall of the Arsenal building, along with the bodies of the four conspirators, Mrs. Surratt. Payne. Harold and Atzerott.

As foreshadowed in the HERALD yesterday, General Kilpatrick has been appointed United States Minister to Chile, vice Golonel Thomas Nelson, of Indiana, the preumbent. He resigned his commission in the army to-day, but was previously brevetted a brigadier and major general in the regular service. He expects to leave here for Massachusetts and Maine on Monday, and

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL KILPATRICK AS MINISTER

will sail for Europe at an early day. During his visit to the War Department Secretary Stanton did a characteristic act by turning to his adjutant and ordering the name of Fort Runyon to be changed to Fort Kilpatrick. Mr.

PARDONS. The rebel General George D. Johnston and W. R. Staples, rebel Congressman, from Virginia, were pardoned to-day.

cial car for New York at eleven o'clock A. M. on Monday Best. He will stop at the Metropolitan or Fifth Avenue

Bx-Governor Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, and Governo Parsons, of Alabama, are stopping at Willard's. Both gentlemen had an interview with the President to-day. The latter has just returned from New York, where he has been engaged in developing some financial projects for the benefit of Alabama.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles and Brigadier General corge L. Dodge are in the city. The latter has just returned from an inspecting tour through North Caro-lina, and leaves to-morrow on the same duty for New

ner Cooley, of the Indian Bureau, left fo Philadelphia this morning, to be absent several days.

Colonel B. F. Pleasants, who has been chief clerk of the Solicitor of the Treasury for thirty-five years, was ciates in the office, the occasion being the anniversary of his seventy-first birthday.

THE NAVAL COURT MARTIAL. The Farragut court martial to-day heard several wit nesses in defence of Commodore Craven. Acting Ensign Bernard C. McGill testified that from what he had heard formidable to attack without instant destruction to the

TRANSPER OF TROOPS dered here to take the place of some of the Veteran PROMOTIONS.

The brevet of Brigadier General in the regular army when he received the commission of cutonant of engineers, was Chief Engineers of Major General Macomb's army, and was brevette charge of some of the most important fortifications or Monroe, Mobile bay, and the fortifications on the Pacific roast. He is now in the active discharge of his duties on that coast. From July, 1835, to September, 1838, howas the Superintendent of the United States Military

"gentleman of the old school,"

Colonel George H. Crosman has been promoted to the
mak of brovet brigadier general for the fidelity and abilmy with which he performed the duties of Assistant

MORTALITY AMONG THE NEGROES. Extended observations by medical officers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, and now be ginning to figure at considerable length in their reports to Commissioner Howard, are indicating very positively that the mortality of the negroes varied during the war North Carolina amounted to fifty per cent of the whole elored population of those sections. The Medical De measure powerless to stay the progress of disease among these people while its surgeons are scattered at such wide intervals through the Southern country and fund-

Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report for October, says:—The threshing of the wheat estimated. In the report for August the returns of th wheat crop showed in quantity and quality that there was a deficit of 26,241,698 bushels; but the estimates now made, which are final, exhibit the decrease under last year's crop in quantity to be 12,172,994 busbels of bushels, and of the hay crop more than 5,000,000 of The tables exhibit the fall crops as most abun That of corn is all that could be desired. It will be the largest ever grown in the United States; so that of the farmer. The corn crop is equally good in the Southern States, and as planting there is much greater

Nearly twelve thousand acres of public lands were on tered under the Homestead law at Fort Dodge, lows.

during the month of October. ing 32,800 acres, was located last month by individual assignees at the land office at Humboldt, Kansas, and 3,720 acres at Junction City, Kansas; 5,412 acres were also taken for homosteads by actual settlers, besides a

homesteads last month at East Saginaw, Mich. The cash sales amounted to \$2,341. THE SURVEY OF THE MEXICAN GRANT "LAGUNA DE

The survey of the Mexican grant "Laguna de Tache," which has been in litigation since 1846, has finally been settled by the District Court, which has awarded the whole claim save ten thousand eight hundred and forty acres. The survey upon which the patent is now about to be is red covers forty-eight thousand eight hun-

versal Exhibition for 1867, and, in common with many prominent citizens, are desirous of a full and creditable

ascertained from an official source that Mr. J. C. Derby, No. 5 Spruce street, New York, the agent for the exhibit of application for the exhibition, which may be had by ddressing him and enclosing a postage stamp for the

Official reports received at the State Department repre sent that the present year has thus far proved disastrons devoured by the locusts in many parts of the country during the spring, and this evil was followed by a murcent of the cattle. Then came the cholera, which is still at work at Damascus, Horm and Aleppo. The mortality at Samaria has been estimated at two thousand, and at Jaffa at one thousand. The malady still lingers in Beirut, but has lost its epidemic form.

Mr. Torbett on the Southern Rebel Debts.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1865.

30th ult., professes to give the substance of my remarks in a conversation at Willard's Hotel between Mr. Dun-Georgia. Your correspondent was not present when we commenced the conversation, neither was he present at the close. For this reason he misapprehended my posi-tion in regard to the policy which I believed the Conindebtedness of the State. I admitted then, as I have at all times since the war closed, that the debt created by the several States in aid of the rebellion must be repudiated. In the conversation referred to I said that the State of Georgia had created a debt on account of the several counties and some of the corporations of a different character, and the policy of repudiating that class of indebtedness I did object to and oppose. In doing this it was not my intention to denounce the President or his views in regard to the Georgia debt, for they had not then been announced so far as I was informed, nor do I know that he has yet expressed any opinion pertaining to the particular debt, the repudiation of which I opposed. I did not think it proper for the President to interfere, but believed that he should leave it to the convention and the people to determine as to the justness of the county and Corporation debt, and whether it should be paid.

I regard the policy adopted by President Johnson for the restoration of the Southern States as a wise one, and the best that could have been adopted, and so believing I have supported it cordially, and intend to do so hereafter with all the ability I possess. It is, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that I would, while entertaining these scutiments, denounce the President.

In justice to me I respectfully request the publication of this note in the Herald. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, ndebtedness of the State. I admitted then, as I have at

engaged to a considerable extent by the recent call of the American eculptors to offer designs for the work. One plans which they intend to submit. The call of the asso ciation specifies that "the chief feature of the work shall and costume conforming as nearly as possible to the only trustworthy authorities—viz: the monument at Strafford-upon Avon and the Drosshout print prefixed to the first edition of Shakapere's works." The 1st of November signs. The association does not propose to pay, we be lieve, for the drawings, designs or models submitted to

A Paris letter states that Signer Pagnant the "Amer co-Italian portrait painter," is about leaving that city for America, with the intention of taking up his resi dence in New York.

Rodgers, the sculptor, just home from Europe, is mod elling a statuette, the subject the taking of the oath of allegiance before drawing rations; an episode of the

H. K. Brownrig's statue of the late reverend Dr. He-

A young American sculptor, Samuel Conkey, from El-Drummer Boy, showing forth an incident of the battles

picture of the scene around the death bed of President

nemery in Hartford, Conn., the city of her home pre-

tous to her death in June last. clace of his birth, was inaugurated with great ceremony

Academy of Sciences; Milne Edwards, Daubree and Dument, members of the same; M. Dumerill, delegated by the Scotté d'Acclimatation; M. Chevreul, Jr., detegated by the Academy of Dijon. The statue is by Dumont. Buffon is represented in a centri-dress of the time of Louis XV, and the pedestal displays the following inscription in gill letters:—"Buffon, Ne a Monthard le 7 Septembre, 1707, Mort le 16 Auril, 1788."

ings which took place on the occasion of the inaugura a speech at the snauguration of the statue, in which he spoke of the hostility of the episcopal body to science, ful encyclical has outpoured insult and calumny on men who in uniting themselves in the interest of liberty and A meeting of persons interested in the progress of the another workingmen's exhibition in that town next year,

News from Texas.

THE STATE NOT TO BE REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS
THIS YEAR—THE STATE DEBT—THE REREL GENERAL ERECKINGINGE, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10, 1865. Ex-Governor Pierce, of Texas, says that the intimate Provisional Governor Hamilton say that he will hardcall the State to meet in convention before the middle

The debt contracted by Texas amounts to nine million

The people on the Rio Grande state that those who acompanied General Breckinridge from Europe to Causda

General Breckinridge has announced his determination remove to Texas, should President Johnson pardon rebel fortunes to the removal of General Joseph E. John ston from the command of the army before Atlanta. All the negro troops have left the Rio Grande.

Cotton market duli te-day. Namvilla, Nov. 10, 1865.

Cotton market duli te-day. There is a slight improvement, however, towards the close, prices ranging froduc, to 415c. Transactions are limited. Receipts to day, 406 bales; shipments, 145 bales.

Cotton continues heavy. Sales to-day very light, at 42c. a 43c. for middling. Receipts to-day 500 bales.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Officers to be Chosen in December-Another Political Contest Commenced,

cleared away and the killed and wounded provided for before the politicians began to sound 'the signal for the our connection with the government machinery of the for the same class of public officers which the people of sterior counties were called upon to vote for, and no more. An election will be held on Tuesday, December 5, for city officers -officials who have charge of affairs Coming as it does upon the heels of the would attract but little attention, and that but few persons would pay any attention to it. But the ex-The results heretofore show that no election except that for President calls out so large a vote as that true this year or not it remains for time and election day to determine. The political clubs have already com menced their meetings, and the perusal of the advertise ments shows that the ward politicians are up and at workthe usual haunts of the politicians in full blaze.

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED. re sixty-three officials to be chosen at the oming charter election, or twenty-four more than at the recent State election. This, of course, increases the nterest and adds to the excitement. The officers are Mayor in the place of C. Godfrey Gunther.

Corporation Counsel in the place of John E. Develin. Eight Aldermen, or one in each of the even numbere listricts, in the place of the following, whose term of offile expires on the 1st of pext January :-

District.

2. Morean Jones.

4. Vacant.

5. Joseph Shannon.

8. Peter McKnight.

Also twenty-four Councilmen, or the entire Councilmen of the council of the

Since these gentlemen were elected an act passed by th

Legislature changes the mode of electing the school offi cers, and reduces the Board of Education from fortyfour to twenty-one members. The School Commission The new law divides the city into seven school districts, and provides for the election of one Commissioner in such election held under that law was in December, 1864, when seven men were elected in place of the twenty-two comof the last year. With the end of this year the last of the Board of Education elected under the old law terminates. The election of seven Commissioners in Decem her leaves the Board with but fourteen members, or seven short of the number specified in In order that the Board may be full the law provides that on the 1st of January the Mayor shall, with the approval of the Board of Educa tion, appoint one Commissioner from each district, to serve for one year. This completes the machinery, and hereafter one third of the board goes out of office each

year, and that number will be elected at each charten

First District—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth wards.
Second District—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Four-

second wards.

There is also one School Trustee to be elected in each ward; in all twenty two.

3. George F. Merklee. 7. Henry Clausen Jr.
4. Bern. P. Woods.

THE CANDIDATES.

The politicians are making considerable noise about candidates in the several wards, and the indications are that the aspirants for the positions will be almost as numerous as the frogs which overran Egypt. The United Service Society has already named General Thomas O. Deven for Mayor and Colonel J. D. Macgregor for Corporation Counsel. The Germans, or at least some cliques of the Teuton element, have trotted out John Hecker, and among those talked of in other quarters are General Siekles, F. I. A. Boole, C. Godfrew Gunther, Cornelius Lawrence, Mr. R. Stewart, Issas Bell, John T. Hoffman. Fernando Wood, Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Anson Herrick, Horace Greeiey, Supervisor Blunt, Elijah F. Purdy, Colonel Varian, John McKeon, General John A. Dix, General John Cochrane, Nelson J. Waterbury, (I. Sickle). Simeon Draper, Wm. Nicholson, John Anderzon, George Opdyke, Abram Wakeman, Major Geo. W. McLean, John J. Cisco, Samuel J. Tilden, John Van Bures. Henry Hilton, A. T. Stewart, Superier Fish Roosevelt, William Tweed, Sheridan Shook, Ersstus C. Benedict, Hon. F. A. Conkling, Benj. F. Mannierre, Daniel E. Delavan, H. B. Perkins, Henry Smith, Terence Farley, Leonard Jerome and Smith Ely, Jr.

This is a formidable list of candidates for one office; but there are several more whose names we cannot recall at this moment. As formidiable as it is, there is no doubt but that one of those named may, if he works hard enough and gets votes enough, be our next Mayor.

For Corporation Counsel the list is not quite as numerous. The only names that we have heard mentioned are John E. Develin, A. R. Lawrence, Richard O'Gorman, Isaac Dayton, Chas. Spencer, David Dudley Field, John H. Anthon.

The only names that we have heard mentioned are from the Henato if we were to undertake to give the list. This part must of necessity be postponed until the number has simmered down into reasonable bounds by the nominations by the conventions for that purpose.

M'

The above committee met last evening at the Sinclair House, Thos. McSpedon in the chair, a call for the election of delegates to City, Aldermanic, Councilmanic and School Conventions, was adopted and will be published in full in Menday's Henalle.

Intelligence from Hayti has been received to the 25th

diers of his army, in which he announces that ships of war purchased for the government in New York are on their way to Hayti. With these vessels Cape Haytien the rebel stronghold, will be blockaded and the city over and armed and will immediately put to sea. Of what importance, then, is the loss of one vessel abandoned t the enemy without fighting and without resistance?" He alludes to the relative superiority of the government

cinnati Railroad for Damages.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 11, 1865. a soft against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad for damages amounting to over one million five hundred tween the two roads, whereby the latter used the track of the former from Cincinnati to Lawrenceburg.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 11, 1865

The City Bank has closed its office here, but its notes City Bank was run under the General Banking law. Se-

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Late Prize Fight-Departure of the Iron-clad Tonawanda-Progress of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, &c.

OUR FORTRESS MONROR CORRESPONDENCE. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 10, 1865. Young Curry, who got all the money and most of the pounding at the prize fight yesterday at Gioucester Point, is reported to-day as feeling exceedingly well over his pugilistic earnings, and not much the worse for hi pigilistic punishment. Meantime there is a great deal of isfaction, I am told, expressed among side better assansfaction, I am told, expressed among side betters as to the decision, and umptres will have to settle the dispute before all the stakes will be delivered on. Altogether the affair is pronounced one of an unusually fercious character. The authorities of Norfolk, although apprised of its taking place, took no measures to prevent it, and with them as well as with the actual combatants and the crowd of eager roughs witnessing it lies the blame of the gathering and the barbaruos attempt at mansfaughter.

This fine iron-clad, which recently came here on a trial trip from Philadelphia, left us to-day. Thus far the efficers express themselves entirely satisfied with the working of the Monitor's machinery, and pronounce her asplendid success. Monitors are such a familiar institution here that she has not received the attention bestowed upon former visitors; but all who have visited her speak well of her. Writing of this iron-clad reminds me that in a former letter, speaking of the recent departure of the naval fleet from here for the Pacific, I mentioned but one iron-clad, he Monadnock, as in the fleet, and not four, as erroneously attributed to me. There were four naval vessels in the fleet, but only one iron-clad.

THE NORPOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD.

The cars on this railroad commenced running to-day to Suffolk. A few weeks more and the trains, it is expected, will be running regularly through to Petersburg. The management of the road are using every endeavor to this end, having lately largely increased the number of workinger.

The Press Despatches.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9, 1865. Brigadier General Pennypacker, who was wounded in the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave for his home in Westches ter, Pa., in a few days. General Pennypacker entered the service as a private in 1861, and has served with distinction throughout the entire war, having been wounded

A meeting was held at Norfolk yesterday for the pur pese of taking measures for the organization of ar emigrant society. It was largely attended, and deeme a very satisfactory one. Dr. J. E. Bell, of Norfolk, in the course of some remarks said that the chief diffi-culty he had experienced was a want of system is introducing labor. He had been since July last acting introducing labor. He had been since July last acting as an emigrant agent on his own responsibility, and had brought into the State one hundred and eighty persons, including twelve Englishmen, nineteen Scotchmen, thirty Irishmen, forty-five Swedes, sixty Germans, six French-men and four Danes. These men secured work readily, and, besides their board, are paid twelve dollars per

and, besides their board, are paid twelve dollars per month.

A circular has recently been issued by Col. O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Vignina, calling the attention of the agents of the bureau to their neglect of duty in not enforcing upon the freedmen in their districts the necessity of entering into and fulfilling contracts for labor with the planters and others who have employment for them. He then adds;— "Where employment is offered on terms that will provide for the comfortable subsistence of the laborers, removing them from the vices of idleness and from dependence on charity, they should be treated as common vagrants if they do not accept it, and the rules of the bureau applicable in such cases must be rigidly enforced."

burean applicable in such cases must be rigidly enforced."

The tug Mosswood sailed this morning, with the revenue cutter Philip Allen in tow, for Baltimore. The Philip Allen in tow, for Baltimore. The Philip Allen until lately has been the only revenue vessel in this vicinity, and was commanded by Captain George Slicer. As it is the intention of the Treasury Department to supersede the sailing vessels in the revenue service by steamers, the Kankakee, one of the steam revenue cutters lately built, takes the place of the Philip Allea, which goes to Baltimore to be sold.

The schooner Transit Quien muster, from New York bon; ': Margorda bay, arrived is Norfolk in distress yesteviny be supported by a strived in Norfolk in distress yesteviny. It is not making to norfolk in the steamer Pelican, from Washington for New York, is here, awaiting favorable weather.

Workmen from Washington commenced this morning removing the track and iron of the government railroad between here and Hampton, when the work was suspended by order of General Miles.

THE MUSICIANS' STRIKE.

The difficulty now existing between the theatrical managers and the musicians seems to be migunderstood by the public at large, who, judging from the crowde state of these places of amusement, appear to take no interest in it, thus tacitly encouraging the managers muneration from a large number of their employes. It cannot be demed, we think, that the members of the materially contribute, by their genius and untiring inpatronize places of public amusement. We are satisfied which induced them to demand a lar remuneration for their services (and that is all they ask) were given to the public, the verdict of the people, which is always the arbiter of justice and humanity, would be unanimously opposed to the deepote action of a set of men who have combined in their endeavors to forward their own selfish interests, regardless of the claims of a too generous public. This "close corporation" of rapacious theatrical directors affords another striking illustration of a truth which is familiar to the working class by bitter experience—viz: that capital is almost invariably combined against labor. In the light of this truth we believe that we are not ask.

Union, held in July last, a resolution was introduced by a member demanding an increase of salary, which, after considerable debate, was laid on the table. As this fact was made known at once, the managers have had ample notice of the present strike as well as time to accede to the just demands of the musicians.

The public have tamely submitted to an unwarranted rise in the price of admission which was asked by the managers to meet "the enormous increase in their expenses;" and yet they pretend, with all this, that they cannot pay the musicians their just demands, notwith standing the largely increased receipts attendant on the advanced entrance fees. They tell the members of the Union, their old employes, that they cannot possibly meet their demands for \$20 per week; and yet they advertise for and pay readily from \$20 to \$40 per week to musicians outside this association.

The present strike is by no means of a nationality, but is purely one involving a fair and just demand for payment for services faithfully rendered by the musical profession, who are organized into a Mutual Protective Association as before stated. As this organization numbers in its ranks members of all nationalities, no such denomination can be attached to the strike. The society is a large and prosperous one, embracing from eleven hundred in their testing and the strike. The society is a large and prosperous one, embracing from eleven hundred to the strike. The society is a large and prosperous one, embracing from eleven hundred to the strike. The society is a large and prosperous one, embracing from eleven hundred to the strike. The society is a large and prosperous one, embracing from eleven hundred to the strike. The society is a large and prosperous one, embracing from eleven hundred to the strike. The society is a large and prosperous one, embracing from eleven hundred to the strike. The society is a large and prosperous one, embracing from eleven hundred to the strike. The society is a large and prosperous or one, embracing from ele

The Details of the New System of Giving Alarms.

THE GENERAL ALARM SYSTEM ABOLISHED

Important Changes and Instructions to Bell Ringers.

LIST OF FIRE ALARM STATIONS.

The new fire telegraph system which was reported apon and accepted by the Fire Commissioners yesterlay contains some points of especial public interest. There are some changes inaugurated in the new system which will go into operation next week, which are explained in brief in the following extract from a circular to be issued from the Central office of the Fire Alarm Tele graph to-morrow morning, directed to the bell ringers of the Metropolitan Fire Department:-

of the Metropolitan Fire Department:—
On and after Nov. 15, 1865 (at moon), the fire bells below Fourt-enth street will not be struck for district fires; but signals will be struck on the fire bells instead. You will fix upon prominent objects within your line of vision, and near the signal stations and localities, as numbered in the accompanying list, that you may be enabled to locate fires correctly at night as well as by day. On discovering a fire you will select from the list he signal of the station or locality nearest the fire, and telegraph the same over the line, by giving two rounds of the signal and one of your tower number. You will then strike the signal on your fire hell, telegraphing and striking your bell for about ten minutes, when you will wind up by telegraphing two rounds of the signal and one of your tower number. Bell rinsens receiving such the fire bell, and continue to do so for about ten minutes, or until they receive the signal to wind up.

This circular further states, among other matters, that

This circular further states, among other matters, that ell ringers on the watch will be held responsible for

The headquarters of the Fire Telegraph is on the first loor of Firemen's Hall, in Mercer street. Ranged along on the north side of the room are nine instruments for the purpose of registering signals sent from engine end of the room is a key hoard, by means of which the operator is enabled to forward signals to every engine iouse and bell tower in the city, and to six police str tions, by the pressure of a single finger on the main key North, East, South and West sections. The mode of sending a signal to the Central office from any brought in the foreman steps to the box containing the telegraphic instruments, and which is usually down a bell-pull which strikes a gong in the Central office denoting the number of his district, and informing the operator on duty that there is a fire near his station The alarm is then sent over all the other sections of lines and the bells commence striking at once, and in addition to this the gongs in every engine house strike the num ber of the district, and with such force as to be heard ome distance outside. The four lines diverging from the Central office comprise the following localiti South Line-Marion street, City Hall and Post Office

West Line-Mardougal street, Thirty third street and

East Line--Essex and Union Market bell towers. North Line-Fifty-first street bell tower, and houses the Chief and Assistant Engineers. The towers at Mount Morris and Yorkville and engine houses Nos. 25, 28 and

40 are also reached through this line. These lines are again divided into sections, which con prise the subdivisions of the departmental force, as fol-

SECTION I.—Engines 7, 1, 6; Hook and Ladder 10. Police station No. 2.
SECTION 2.—Engines 10, 4, 32, 12, 20. Police stations 1 and 6. ton 3-Engines 27, 29, 31; Book and Ladder 8,

Section 3.—Engines 27, 22, 31, Hook and Lander 5.
Section 4.—Engines 33 and 18,
Section 5.—Engines 13, 24, 30, Hook and Lander 5.
Section 6.—Hook and Ladder 9 and 3.
Section 7.—Engines 9 and 15.
Section 8.—Engines 28, 17, 25, 5. Police station 10,

and repair yard.
Section 9—Engine 11, Hook and Ladder 6 and 11. Po-

P. M. a roll call is made to all the stations, to ascertain that all the instruments are in working order. At twelve lar day, and at nine o'clock, morning and evening, on Sunday, the correct time is sent to the respective be hours. Each section has a small battery, of sufficient it is necessary to send messages or an alarm over all the lines three main batteries of great power are called into

use at the Central office.

By aid of the first alarm signal from the Central office the Chief Engineer concentrates at any given point an average of eight engines and three hook and ladder companies. For instance, Firemen's Hall is denoted station 1. An alarm of fire from station 1 would concentrate at thas point Engines 3, 5, 14, 18, 20, 24, 25, 23, 13, 34, and Hook and ladder companies 3, 5 and 9. Shoold this force prove maufficient a second alarm from the same point will concentrate three other engines and two additional hook and ladder companies, styled reserves. If a still further number of engines is required an alarm is sent from station 2, which concentrates the same number of fresh orgines and hook and ladder companies, in Centre street, near Chambers, to which point an assistant engineer is sent to direct them to Firemen's Hall or any other point where the alarm organized. The Chief Engineer can thus go on concentrating his force until every available piece of apparatus in the department is called out. By this system the "general alarm" is entirely done away with, there never being any occasion for one.

The instruments used at the Central office and in the engine houses are very curious, very ingenious and well worthy the attention of the public, to whom they are always open for inspection. Mr. Charles L. Chapin, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Tolegraph, has been about three months perfecting the system, which is said to be the very best one extant. Mr. Chapin has secued cards, which can be had on application to Firemen's Hall, giving a list of the numbers and localities of alarm stations, together with some brief instructions relative to the manner in which alarms of fire may be communicated by any person discovering the fire. The following is a copy of the card alluded to:—

copy of the card alluded to:—

PIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

On the breaking out of a fire notice should be immediately communicated to the nearest starm station, the location of which is indicated on an inside page.

The locality of a fire will be indicated on the gongs in the engine and police station houses by the striking of blows corresponding to the number of the starm station, or locality nearest to the fire.

Examples.—Two strokes—an interval—then three strokes, indicates twenty-three, which will be repeated at long intervals, and will give notice of a fire in the vicinity of the Engine house, Henry street, near Gouverneur street.

123 (one—two—three) given in the same manner, will indicate a fire in the vicinity of Old slip and Water street.

LET ON EXERNES AND LOCALTIME OF ALARM STATIONS, Signal.

THE FIRE TELEGRAPH.

Station.

Location.

65—Insurance Patrel, Elm st., near Broome.

71—Engine House, Spring st., near Varick.

72—Engine house, Locard st., near Elm.

73—Engine house, Fifth st., near avenue D.

LIST OF THE NUMBERS AND LOCALTHES WHICH WILL ES INDECATED BY THE TRIEGRAPH, RUT AT WHICH NO SIGNAL

STATIONS AND YET ESTABLISHED.

Signal.

Location.

Stations and ver established.

Locality.

123—Old slip, corner of Water street.

124—Custom House, Wall street.

125—Foot of Wall street, East river.

126—Harpers' Buildings, Pearl street.

131—Morris street, corner Washington.

132—Cortlandt street, corner Washington.

134—St. Paul schurch, Broadway and Vesey street.

135—dreenwich street, corner Barclay.

134—St. Paul's church, Broadway and Vesey street.
135—Greenwich street, corner Barclay.
136—Police station, Chambers street, near Greenwich.
141—City Hespital, Broadway.
142—Broadway, corner Canal street.
143—Bowery, corner Grand street.
145—Canal street, corner Hudson.
146—Hudson street, corner Hudson.
152—Washington street, corner Bank.
153—Fwelfth street, corner Ninth avenue.
154—Fifth avenue, corner Ninth street.
156—Cooper Institute, Third avenue.
161—Avenue D, corner Eighth street.
161—Avenue D, corner Steen Barch.
163—Houston street, corner Second avenue.
164—Foot of Grand street, East river.
165—Hecker's mills, Cherry street, near Pike,
CHAS, L. CHAPIN, Supt. Fire Alarm Telegraph.
November 1, 1865.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander H. Bow-

man, U. S. A. Lieutenaut Colonel A. H. Bowman, of Engineers, United States Army, died at his residence Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the morning of the 11th inst. He had grown old and rusty, but not useless, in the service; and for the past two years has not been on active duty, having been relieved of field service and constituted President of the Board of Engineers, charged with remodel ing the coast fortifications. He has seen forty years of various service in the corps to which he was attached.

He was born in Pennsylvania about the year 1805, and entered West Point Academy in 1821. He graduated No. 3 in the class of 1825—that class in which Alexander D Bache, for so many years at the head of the corps of Topographical Engineers, was No. 1; Ben-jamin Huger No. 8; Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, No. 15, and Charles F. Smith No. 19. There was no other distinguished member of the ablest of the class, died at Savannah, Tennessee, while the battle of Shiloh was raging within his hearing. Professor Bache is still living at a ripe old age, and still in harmess as Superintendent of the United States Coast Surveys. Huger was a rebel, and Robert Anderson, now retired, may be seen occasionally in Fulton market with his basket on his arm, still strong and hale, though gray and a little bent, or on Broadway with a step that has not lost its martial treat.

his basket on his arm, still strong and hale, though gray and a little bent, or on Broadway with a step that has not lost its martial treas!

Colonel Bowman's career was less adventurous than that of either of his mentioned classmates, unless it be Professor Bache. Brevetted second heutenant in the highest branch of the service on his graduation, he was the same day promoted to the full rank, and appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Ethics at West Point. He was relieved in the following year. The only official record which exists says nothing of his employment from that time until 1863, but simply records his various promotions. He was made first lieutenant January 21, 1836, and captain July 7, 1838. He saw no service in the Mexican war. In 1855 he was detached from the Engineer Corps and ordered to the U. S. Treasury Department, the Secretary of which appointed him Superintendent of the Bureau for the Purchase of Sites and Erection of Custom Houses. He was engaged on this duty until his promotion to major of engineers January 5, 1857, seon after which he was ordered to superintendent the completion of Fort Sunker. He left this work but a short time before the investment of it by Beauregard and the fatal and foolish benthardment of April 12 and 13, 1861. In 1862, he was made Superintendent and Commandant of the Military Academy at West Point. The changes in the corps, resulting from the death of Genéral Totten, in April, 1864, very materially affected Cotonel Bowman, and resulted in his retirement from the Superintendency, By the death of Totten, Colonel Rowman was advanced, one in the line of promotion. His sanior-lieuten and colonel, Thomas J. Oram, was appointed an additional and de-comp. Barnard was made a major general, and George W. Cullem, the next lieutenant colonel, was given the commandant of the Military Academy. Colonel Bowman and George W. Cullem, the next lieutenant colonel, was given the command of the Military Academy. Colonel Bowman retired to Wilkesbarre in July, 1894, where he was engaged,

Dr. Richardson, the English Lexico

The latest English papers announce the death of Dr. Richardson, the lexicographer, at the age of ainety years. Making dictionaries appears to be a healthy business. It was only a few days ago that we announced eighty-one. Walker, too, lived to a "good old age. Dr. Johnson was seventy-five when he died, and the late

deceased lexicographer was Charles Richardson. An other peculiarity of lexicographers appears to be the their identity is never positively established. Dr. Johnson, the lexicographer, and Dr. Johnson, the poet, are well's rough and uncouth patron and Goldsmith tender and loving friend enjoys a double existence. dotes related of the mistake made by persons on meet

tender and loving friend enjoys a double existence. Noah and Daniel Webster were eften mistaken for one and the same person, and many are the curious ane-dotes related of the mistake made by persons on meeting with Daniel Webster. All will remember that of the backwoods school teacher who had heard much of Mr. Webster in Congress, and through his spelling books and "hig dictionary," and who could not conceal his diegost on discovering that they were altogether different personages. Some years since Daniel Webster different personages are to the teleptity of Noah and Daniel replied. "Yes, Mr. Webster, we have, and, what wiit most recommended it to you, we have it with the orthography according to Webster," "That will de," said the statesman. "I don't want it; what I want is Macaulay's History written is the English language."

Dr. Richardson's Dictionary was not very well known, scept among scholars, in this country; and this fact enabled Mr. Benton to put it to a good use to one of his debates in Congress with Badger, of North Carolina. Mr. Benton in Congress with Badger, of North Carolina. Mr. Benton in Congress with Badger, of North Carolina. Mr. Benton in Congress with Badger, of North Carolina. Mr. Benton in Santy Personal Schools and Mr. Benton in Santy Personal Schools and Mr. Benton instanty rejoined, "We will see, ar. Here, my bow," beckoning one of the pages. "bring me from the bitrary some English dictionaries. Richardson, but were also and the different potential cardinary. The page disappeared, and speedily returned with his arms (ul) of books and lad them upon the Senator's development, and the subject of the pages of the pages. "Principles of Language." Sone and princing of the pages. "Principles of Language." Sone fact they be beca